

Table 2. Number, incidence rate ¹, median days away from work ² and relative standard errors ³ of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ⁴ to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders⁵ in selected ownerships for New Mexico, 2009

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	1,320	25.1	7	9.0
private industry	2 Trunk	870	16.5	7	9.7
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	110	2.1	10	18.4
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	670	12.6	7	10.2
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	100	1.8	5	19.4
private industry	231 Lumbar region	340	6.5	9	12.2
private industry	239 Back- including spine- spinal cord- n.e.c.	230	4.3	7	13.9
private industry	24 Abdomen	50	0.9	19	27.1
private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	40	0.7	21	29.1
private industry	25 Pelvic region	40	0.8	8	27.4
private industry	254 Groin	40	0.8	8	28.9
private industry	3 Upper extremities	210	4.0	2	14.3
private industry	31 Arm(s)	70	1.3	5	22.9
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	20	0.3	78	43.7
private industry	313 Forearm(s)	30	0.6	1	32.9
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	130	2.4	2	17.3
private industry	4 Lower extremities	160	3.1	20	15.8
private industry	41 Leg(s)	150	2.9	25	16.1
private industry	412 Knee(s)	130	2.5	30	17.0
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	70	1.2	5	22.9
local government	All Selected Parts	390	62.2	7	10.9
local government	2 Trunk	240	37.9	4	13.4
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	30	4.6	35	36.3
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	190	29.9	4	14.9
local government	231 Lumbar region	120	19.6	4	18.0
local government	239 Back- including spine- spinal cord- n.e.c.	60	9.9	3	25.0
local government	3 Upper extremities	60	10.2	12	24.6
local government	32 Wrist(s)	40	5.5	97	33.1
local government	4 Lower extremities	80	12.6	15	22.2
local government	41 Leg(s)	50	8.1	20	27.5
local government	412 Knee(s)	40	6.1	20	31.5
local government	43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)	30	3.9	15	39.1
local government	430 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)- unspecified	30	3.9	15	39.1
state government	All Selected Parts	160	34.8	4	13.7
state government	2 Trunk	100	20.5	10	17.5
state government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	4.6	10	36.3
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	50	11.1	4	23.6
state government	231 Lumbar region	40	7.8	4	28.0
state government	24 Abdomen	20	3.7	33	40.7
state government	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	20	3.4	33	42.0

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Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
state government	3 Upper extremities	50	11.5	3	23.2
state government	32 Wrist(s)	50	11.5	3	23.2

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

$(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

⁴ Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, February 25, 2011